



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/004,971	12/03/2001	Syed M. Ali	16159.023001; P6425	7806

32615 7590 04/19/2005

OSHA LIANG L.L.P./SUN  
1221 MCKINNEY, SUITE 2800  
HOUSTON, TX 77010

EXAMINER
----------

TRUONG, LECHI

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
----------	--------------

2194

DATE MAILED: 04/19/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

10/004,971

Applicant(s)

SYED M. ALI

Examiner

LeChi Truong

Art Unit

2194

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 01 December 2004.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1 and 3-24 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 3-24 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:  
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).  
\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application) since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.  
a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121 since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) \_\_\_\_\_ 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

5

### DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1, 3, 4-24 are presented for the examination. Claims 2 and 25 are cancelled.

#### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1, 3, 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sumsion et al (6,496,865 B1) in view of APA (Admitted Prior Art).

3. As to claim 1, Sumsion teaches the invention substantially as claimed including: a system having distributed collaborating systems (a distributed network, col 1, ln 10-14), restricting direct interaction between distributed collaborating (col 2, ln 57-67/col 4, ln 60-67), a application-independent interface (a redirector, col 1, ln 40-46/col 4, ln 5-10/ln 60-67/the resource access system 108/an interpreter system 202, col 7, ln 45-65/ col 8, ln 55-67/col 11, ln 9-18), an application-independent interface between distributed collaborating systems(col 11, ln 9-18/col 1, ln 40-55/col 2, ln 10-20), a service(the client redirector 306, col 11, ln 9-18), invoking a service from the application-independent interface in order to enable interaction between distributed collaborating components( col 11, ln 9-19), sending a usage specification to the application independent interface (col 4, ln 60-66).

Art Unit: 2194

4. Sumsion does not teach the systems as components. However, APA teaches components (system components, page 1, ln 10-12).

5. It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Sumsion and APA because APA's components would provide a set of functions to the system.

6. As to claim 3, Sumsion teaches the application independent interface has a capability to interpret the usage specification at runtime (col 1, ln 40-46/col 3, ln 18-25/col 4, ln 5-10/ln 60-67 / col 7, ln 45-65/ col 8, ln 55-67/col 11, ln 9-18).

7. As to claim 22, it is an apparatus claim of claim 1; therefore, it is rejected for the same reason as claim 1 above. In addition, Sumsion teaches a server object component having at least one object (resources on the server node 251, col 8, ln 57-58).

8. Claims 6-9, 12-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sumsion et al (6,496,865 B1) in view of Schofield (US. 6,751,798 B1).

9. As to claim 6, Sumsion teaches a service layer (a redirector, col 1, ln 40-45/col 9, ln 1-10/ the resource access system 108/an interpreter system 202, col 7, ln 45-65/ col 8, ln 55-67/col 11, ln 9-18), interposing a service layer between the client and the server (col 9, ln 15-32), the service layer having a capability to interpret a specification from the client at run time in order to enable interaction between the client and the server (col 11, ln 9-19), routing correspondence between the client and server through the service layer( col 11, ln 13-18/ ln 38-43/ln 63-67).

Art Unit: 2194

10. Sumsion does not teach the specification is one selected from the group consisting of a usage specification and a logic execution specification. However, Schofield teaches the specification is one selected from the group consisting of a usage specification and a logic execution specification (a client application sends a request to the server, the request contains an indication of the operation to be performed on a specific reference for that object, the parameters to that operation, the object reference for that object, execution information, col 2, ln 5-10/ a client sent request to the ORB for method to be performed on an object, the ORB validates the arguments contained in the request, col 2, ln 30-35).

11. It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Sumsion and Schofield because Schofield's the specification is one selected from the group consisting of a usage specification and a logic execution specification would improve the efficiency of Sumsion's system by ensuring the existence of object before performing the implementation on that object.

12. As to claim 7, Sumsion teaches the specification comprises an attribute of an object on the server (col 11, ln 62-64).

13. As to claim 8, Sumsion teaches fetching data from the object based on the specification (col 7, ln 8/ col 10, ln 19-24/ln 60-67 and col 12, ln 60-65).

14. As to claim 9, Sumsion teaches storing data fetched from the server in a proxy for the object (col 10, ln 48-50).

15. As to claims 12, 13, Schofield teaches the logic execution specification comprising logic for invoking a method of an object on the server (col 2, ln 31-37).

Art Unit: 2194

16. As to claim 14, Sumision teaches separating specification of usage of an object on the server from implementation of the client (col 10, ln 17-24).

17. As to claim 15, Schofield teaches separating specification of logic for invoking a method of an object on a server from implementation of client (col 2, ln 31-37).

18. As to claim 16, it is an apparatus claim of claim 6; therefore, it is rejected for the same reason as claim 6 above.

19. As to claim 17, Sumision teaches a usage of an object in the server component (col 13, ln 42-46).

20. As to claims 18, 19, Sumision teaches fetching data from the object based on the usage/ updating data in the object based on the usage (col 13, ln 42-48).

21. Claims 4, 5, 20, 23, 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sumsion et al (6,496,865 B1) in view of APA (Admitted Prior Art) and further in view of Allard et al (US. Patent 6,760,747 B2).

22. As to claim 4, Sumsion teaches the invention substantially as claimed including: a system having distributed collaborating systems (a distributed network, col 1, ln 10-14), restricting direct interaction between distributed collaborating (col 2, ln 57-67/col 4, ln 60-67), a application-independent interface (a redirector, col 1, ln 40-46/col 4, ln 5-10/ln 60-67/the resource access system 108/an interpreter system 202, col 7, ln 45-65/ col 8, ln 55-67/col 11, ln 9-18), an application-independent interface between distributed collaborating systems(col 11, ln 9-18/col 1, ln 40-55/col 2, ln 10-20), a service( the client redirector 306, col 11, ln 9-18),

Art Unit: 2194

invoking a service from the application-independent interface in order to enable interaction between distributed collaborating components( col 11, ln 9-19), sending a usage specification to the application independent interface (col 4, ln 60-66).

23. Sumsion does not teach the systems as components. However, APA teaches components (system components, page 1, ln 10-12).

24. It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Sumsion and APA because APA's components would provide a set of functions to the system.

25. Sumsion and APA do not teach a specification as a logic execution specification. However, Allard teaches sending a logic execution specification (the method to add a book to an order is sent to the server, col 4, ln 44 –46).

23. It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Sumsion, APA and Allard because Allard's the method to add a book to an order is sent to the server would allows client to specify optional behavior that can be performed by the server.

26. As to claim 5, Allard teaches a logic execution specification (the method to add a book to an order is sent to the server, col 4, ln 44 –46).

27. As to claims 20, 21, 23, they are apparatus claims of claims 12, 13, 5; therefore, they are rejected for the same reasons as claims 12, 13, 5 above.

28. As to claim 24, Sumsion teaches a application-independent interface (a redirector, col 1, ln 40-46/col 4, ln 5-10/ln 60-67/the resource access system 108/an interpreter system 202, col 7, ln 45-65/ col 8, ln 55-67/col 11, ln 9-18), interpreting a specification (col 1, ln 40-46/col 3, ln

Art Unit: 2194

18-25/col 4, ln 5-10/ln 60-67 / col 7, ln 45-65/ col 8, ln 55-67/col 11, ln 9-18), client sends the specification (col 1, ln 40-45), a server component that interacts with the service means in order to provide service to the client component( col 11, ln 62-67).

29. Sumsion and APA do not teach a specification as a logic execution specification.

However, Allard teaches sending a logic execution specification (the method to add a book to an order is sent to the server, col 4, ln 44 –46).

30. It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Sumsion, APA and Allard because Allard's execution specification would allow the server to invoke the function or method from the client.

31. Claims 10, 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sumsion et al (6,496,865 B1) in view of Schofield (US. 6,751,798 B1) and further in view of Admitted Prior Art (APA).

32. As to claims 10, 11, Sumsion and Schofield do not teach updating data in the object/ modifying the attribute of the object. However, APA teaches updating data in the object/ modifying the attribute of the object (page 2, ln 25-28).

33. It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Sumsion, Schofield and APA because APA's updating data in the object/ modifying the attribute of the object would increase the flexibility of Sumsion and Schofield's systems by allowing modifications to distributed application to take effect without bringing the servers down.



**Response to the argument:**

34. Applicant amendment filed on 11/22/2004 has been considered but they are not persuasive:

35. Applicant argued in the substance :

(1) " Sumsion does not disclose a usage specification that taken by the application-independent interface as an argument".

(2) " Allanrd teaches directly sending the method for adding a book to an order from the client to the server".

36. Examiner respectfully traverses Applicant's remarks:

As to the point (1), a usage specification as an argument does not clearly decribed in the claim. However, Sumsion teaches translate the request parameter from java to the C programming language, col 10, ln 30-33).

As to the point (2) Allanrd does not teach indirect communication between the client and the server. However, Sumsion teaches the client process , and network client libraries, would therofore provide the interpreter application 201 with ability to access resources on the server node 252(col 8, ln 55-58).

**37. THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37

Art Unit: 2194

CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

***Conclusion***


Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to LeChi Truong whose telephone number is (703) 305 5312 or (571) 272 3767 (new). The examiner can normally be reached on 8 - 5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Meng-Ai An can be reached on 703-305-9678. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIP. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIP system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197(toll-free).

LeChi Truong

April 14, 2005

  
**SUE LAO**  
**PRIMARY EXAMINER**